was adulterated and misbranded. It was labeled in part: "Russian Oil U. S. P. Mineral Oil * * * General Drug & Oil Co., Inc., Boston, Mass."

It was alleged to be adulterated in that it purported to be and was represented as a drug the name of which is recognized in an official compendium and its strength differed from, or its quality or purity fell below, the standard set forth in such compendium.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the representations in the labeling that it was "Genuine Pure Russian Oil U. S. P. Mineral Oil" were false and misleading.

On May 2, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

159. Adulteration and misbranding of quinine sulfate. U. S. v. 132 Bottles of Quinine Sulfate. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 1313. Sample No. 84280–D.)

This product contained moisture in excess of the amount specified by the United States Pharmacopoeia. The containers were deceptive since their contents occupied only about 89 percent of the capacity of the bottles. Most of the bottles examined contained less than the amount indicated by the label.

On or about January 15, 1940, the United States attorney for the Western District of Arkansas filed a libel against 132 bottles of quinine sulfate at Fort Smith, Ark., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on September 18, 1939, by the Frank Tea & Spice Distributing Co. from Cincinnati, Ohio; and charging that it was adulterated and misbranded.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it purported to be and was represented as a drug the name of which is recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia and its strength differed from and its quality fell below the standard set forth in the said pharmacopoeia since the moisture content was 8.9 percent; whereas the pharmacopoeia specifies that quinine sulfate shall contain not more than 5 percent moisture.

Misbranding was alleged in that representations appearing in the labeling that the article was U. S. P. X. quinine sulfate and contained about 15 percent water of crystallization and complied with tests laid down in the U. S. Pharmacopoeia for quinine sulfate, were false and misleading. The article was alleged to be misbranded further in that the statement "No. ⅛," borne on the wrapper and carton, meant that the bottles contained ⅛ ounce, and was false and misleading since it was incorrect. It was alleged to be misbranded further in that the containers were so made, formed, or filled as to be misleading.

On March 25, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

160. Adulteration and misbranding of peroxide of hydrogen. U. S. v. 708 Bottles of Peroxide of Hydrogen. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 838. Sample No. 74042–D.)

This product contained not more than 1.87 grams of H_2O_2 per 100 cc.; whereas the pharmacopoeia requires that solution of hydrogen peroxide shall contain not less than 2.5 grams of H_2O_2 per 100 cc. It contained about double the amount of preservative (in this case acetanilid) specified in the pharmacopoeia and about double the amount declared on the label. Its labeling bore false and misleading representations regarding its efficacy in the treatment of boils, sores, and abscesses.

On or about October 30, 1939, the United States attorney for the District of Connecticut filed a libel against 708 bottles of peroxide of hydrogen at New London, Conn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 28, 1939, by the Sunlight Chemical Corporation from Phillipsdale, R. I.; and charging that it was adulterated and misbranded.

Adulteration was alleged in that the article purported to be or was represented as a drug the name of which is recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, and its strength differed from and its quality and purity fell below the standard set forth therein for solution of hydrogen peroxide. It was alleged to be adulterated further in that its strength differed from and its quality fell below that which it purported or was represented to possess in that it was represented to contain 3 percent of H_2O_2 but contained a smaller amount.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that representations in the labeling that it contained 3/16 grain of acetanilid per fluid ounce and was efficacious in the treatment of boils, sores, and abscesses, were false and misleading since it contained slightly less than ½ grain of acetanilid per fluid ounce and was not a competent treatment for boils, sores, and abscesses.

On April 26, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

161. Adulteration of peppermint oil. U. S. v. 66 Cases of Peppermint Oil. Consent decree of condemnation. Product released under bond to be relabeled and disposed of for technical purposes. (F. D. C. No. 1332. Sample No. 86071–D.)

This product differed from the pharmacopoeial standard for oil of peppermint.

On January 10, 1940, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York filed a libel against 66 cases, each containing 60 pounds, of peppermint oil at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about December 5, 1939, by the Transpacific Trading Corporation from Los Angeles, Calif.; and charging that it was adulterated. It was labeled in part "Peppermint Oil."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it purported to be or was represented as a drug the name of which is recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia and its strength differed from and its quality and purity fell below the standard set forth in that compendium in that it yielded not more than 2.9 percent of esters calculated as menthyl acetate, it failed to comply with the test "distinction from oil from Mentha arvensis," its color was dark yellow or amber, and its odor was not characteristic of oil of peppermint; whereas the pharmacopoeia specifies that oil of peppermint shall yield not less than 5 percent of esters calculated as menthyl acetate, a specific test is provided in the pharmacopoeia to distinguish peppermint oil obtained from *Mentha piperita* Linné from *Mentha arvensis*. It specifies that peppermint oil is a colorless liquid, and the difference in strength, quality, and purity from such standard was not stated plainly on the label.

On March 29, 1940, the Transpacific Trading Corporation, claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered, and it was ordered that the product be released under bond conditioned that it be relabeled "Cornmint Oil Partially Dementholized Imported from China, * * *. For Technical use only," and disposed of for technical uses only.

162. Adulteration of citrate of magnesia. U. S. v. 201 Bottles of Solution Citrate of Magnesium. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 1604. Sample No. 64997–D.)

This product contained less magnesium citrate and less total citric acid than required by the United States Pharmacopoeia.

On March 8, 1940, the United States attorney for the Western District of Kentucky filed a libel against 201 bottles of solution citrate of magnesium at Louisville, Ky., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about January 10, 1940, by the F. & M. Chemical Co. from Indianapolis, Ind.; and charging that it was adulterated.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it purported to be or was represented as a drug the name of which is recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, but its strength differed from the standard set forth in the said compendium and its difference in strength from such standard was not stated plainly on the label.

On April 3, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

163. Adulteration and misbranding of sandalwood oil capsules. U. S. v. 7 Boxes, 21 Boxes, and 19 Boxes of Sandalwood Oil. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 1274. Sample Nos. 86606–D, 86607–D, 86608–D.)

Samples of this product yielded not more than 73.5, 45.1, and 44.9 percent, respectively, of alcohols calculated as santalol, were completely insoluble in 5 volumes of 70 percent alcohol, and did not have the characteristic odor of sandalwood; whereas the United States Pharmacopoeia requires that sandalwood oil shall yield not less than 90 percent of alcohols calculated as santalol, shall be soluble in 5 volumes of 70 percent alcohol, and have the characteristic odor of sandalwood. Furthermore, the specific gravity of the product, its optical rotation, and in some samples its color and refractive index did not conform to the pharmacopoeial specifications.

On January 2, 1940, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts filed a libel against 47 boxes of sandalwood oil at Boston, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce within the period from on or about October 2 to on or about October 24, 1939, by the Red Mill Drug Co.